

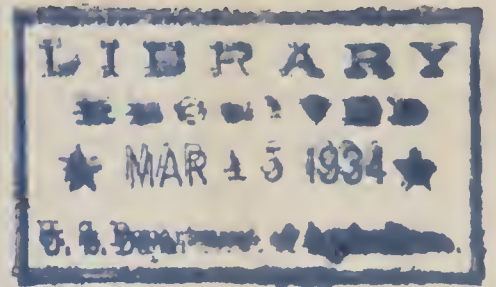
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ACORN BRAND SEEDS

Best for the Middle West



VEGETABLE
SEED TRIALS
HORTICULTURE

This price list is intended primarily for the home gardener. Those ordering in larger quantities and growing for the market are entitled to lower quotations. If you will send in a list of your requirements, we will quote you special prices.



THE ROSS SEED COMPANY

Since 1884

Dial Phone 4-8321

Wichita, Kansas

Warranting and How to Order

ALL PRICES PREPAID

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS—It is not possible to guarantee the crop because good seeds constitute only one factor in the success of the crop. The selection of soil, cultivation, care of growing crop, and weather conditions are equally important and over these we have no control, therefore we, The Ross Seed Company, do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants, or Bulbs sold by us, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, no sale is made thereof and the goods must be returned at once and the money paid will be refunded. Subject to the above conditions we make this sale at the moderate prices which we quote in this catalog.

HOW TO ORDER—Write your name, Post-office, State, and Railroad office, plainly with black ink on every order. Give plain shipping directions, Parcel Post, Express, Freight, or Truck. When definite instructions are not given, we route to the best of our ability at buyer's risk.

PRICES—The prices quoted in this catalog are prepaid, in effect when issued and we expect most of them to remain at present figures, but some will fluctuate and we name prices subject to market changes. Should the price decline we will fill order, and remit balance due you. If prices advances we will hold your order and write giving lowest quotation at that time.

Foreword

We come to you with, we believe, a better stock of SEEDS, better balanced for this section of the U. S., selected to please Home Gardeners, Market Gardeners and other particular growers of Flowers, Vegetables, and Farm Crops. The selection of our stock has been carefully done, and the seeds come to us from reliable growers. This is our 50th anniversary in the Seed Business, in Wichita. When a firm carries on, in one community, for half a century it naturally follows that the seeds, or other merchandise, sold to their customers has been satisfactory.



DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES			
On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, and Merchandise within the U. S. and Possessions. Poisons, and some liquids are not mailable, also some orders are too large when packed to use Parcel Post.		First Pound or Fraction	Each Additional Pound or Fraction
First Zone Wichita and within 50 miles-----		8c	2c
Second Zone within 50 to 150 miles-----		8c	2c
Third Zone within 150 to 300 miles-----		9c	2c
Fourth Zone within 300 to 600 miles-----		10c	4c
Fifth Zone within 600 to 1,000 miles-----		11c	6c
Sixth Zone within 1,000 to 1,400 miles-----		12c	7c
Seventh Zone within 1,400 to 1,800 miles-----		14c	9c
All over 1,800 miles-----		15c	11c

**Not listed in this catalog but in stock for prompt shipment.
Everything for the home or market gardener.**



Tools and Supplies
Pet Supplies
Poultry Supplies
Bulbs, Roots, Plants
Acme Spray Chemicals
Antrol
Aphicide
"43" for the Tree
Niagra Spray Dusts
Dubay Seed Disinfectants

Cyanogas
Evergreen
Feedem
Fertilizer
Gold Leaf Tobacco
Hotkaps
Mulch Paper
Nip-an-Tuck Roach Powder
Pomo Green
Pot Labels
Sacco

Tree Labels
Stim-U-Plant
Shep's Plant Spray
Snarol
NITRAGIN
Nopco Cod Liver Oil
Peat Moss
Plant Bands
Tree Tanglefoot
Wedo

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus from the home garden is one of the most delicious and earliest of crops. It may be grown in any deep, rich soil, either from seeds or roots.

It may be raised from seed and a crop obtained in three years. In early spring sow the seed, after soaking it 24 hours in warm water in drills about 12 inches and cover an inch. The following spring, select the best of the roots and place in the permanent bed.

MARY WASHINGTON—Is so far, the most satisfactory of the Washington Rust Resistant Asparagus. Rustproof plants are being generally accepted by commercial growers, since the difference between varieties of Asparagus are not great, given the same soil and cultivation. Assurance of freedom from disease is of utmost importance in the selection of planting stock.

Asparagus—oz., 15¢; 1/4 lb., 50¢

BEANS

Sow when the apple is in bloom and the ground has become dry and warm, and repeat every two weeks until within 50 days of frost. For garden use, the rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. Plant 2 inches deep and thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart.

Green Pod Bush Beans

BOUNTIFUL—This bean has a long flat pod instead of a round pod like the Stringless Green Pod variety. 48 days.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—The large, light green pods are absolutely stringless, attractive in appearance for canning and of delicious taste. 53 days.

EARLY RED VALENTINE—Unexcelled for snaps, are ready for use in 52 days from date of planting.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Early, productive, hardy and of highest quality. A desirable canner's variety, and excellent for home garden. 53 days.

**Green Pod Beans—lb., 25¢; 2 lbs., 45¢;
5 lbs., \$1.00**

Wax Pod Bush Beans

BLACK WAX IMPROVED PENCIL POD—Plants bear the medium sized pods well up. The seeds are small and black, the round pods yellow and fleshy. 52 days.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A medium early. The flattened pods are golden yellow, fleshy and solid, brittle, waxy texture, excellent for home and market garden. 48 days.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Broad creamy-white pods. Matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney shaped white with dark markings about the eye. 53 days.

**Wax Pod—lb., 25¢; 2 lbs., 45¢;
5 lbs., \$1.00**

Pole Beans

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD—This is the best of the green podded pole beans for snaps. Vigorous vines, rapid climbers and bear the showy pods in large numbers. 10 inches in length. 64 days.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—8 or 9 inches is an average length for this Bean. The long pods are broad, very fleshy, and as stringless as Snap Beans. Its golden yellow pods are very large, delicious for eating and of beautiful appearance when canned. 67 days.

LAZY WIFE—The broad flat pods are dark green, 5 to 6 inches long. The round, white beans are found 6 to 7 to a pod. 74 days.

**Pole Beans—lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 55¢;
5 lbs. \$1.25**

Lima Beans

The home of the Lima is in the tropics and consequently it must not be sown until after the ground is thoroughly warm, and there is no danger of additional cold weather. Lima Beans should always be sown eye down.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—The bush form of the large White Lima. The medium green pods contain three large flat beans of fine quality.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—This is the earliest variety, being fully two weeks ahead of any other sort in maturing. This is one of the few varieties that acclimates itself to both north and south. The beans are small and very fine for canning.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—(Pole)—Pods are 6 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide, 3/8 inch thick with 4 or 5 beans. Vigorous grower and very prolific.

**Lima Beans—lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 55¢;
5 lbs., \$1.25**

BEETS

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week in August. The soil should be light, sandy loam, although any type of soil well fertilized and cultivated will produce beets. Sow in drills one foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent when served as Spinach.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—This is the earliest of the large turnip shaped beets. The best beet for the city garden and for the home table. Vermillion in color, delicate in flavor. 50 to 55 days.

DETROIT DARK RED—The smooth medium sized roots are a dark blood color, firm fleshed. 54 days.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Roots are of medium size, a dark purplish red. 60 days.

LONG DARK BLOOD—A real heat and dry weather resister. Roots are 10 to 12 inches long, and grow 1/3 to 1/2 above ground. A fine sort for pickling. 80 to 90 days.

Beets—oz., 10¢; 1/4 lb., 30¢

Sugar and Mangel Beets

Mangels require a deep soil to grow well; plow and subsoil at least 16 to 18 inches and apply stable manure, or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June (5 or 6 pounds to the acre), in rows 2 feet apart and thin out the plants 9 or 10 inches apart in the row. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when the plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well ventilated root cellar.

GIANT HALF SUGAR—Roots are greyish-white, with white flesh.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Heavy Cropper; roots large; light grey above; deep orange below ground; flesh yellow with white zones.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—(Sugar)—The variety so extensively planted for sugar factories. Roots are larger than most varieties, hardier and more easily grown.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Mammoth variety for stock-feeding purposes. A single root often weighs 30 or 40 pounds, enormously productive, 30 tons per acre being nothing uncommon. It grows well above the ground and is easily pulled up.

**Stock Beets—oz., 10¢; 1/4 lb., 30¢;
1/2 lb., 50¢; lb., 85¢**

Swiss Chard

A summer, winter green. It takes only a short time from the planting until the white ribbed leaves are ready, and you can pick it all summer. And the large white stalks may be served like Asparagus and are as tender and tasty. Cultivate like beets except thin plants to 8 or 10 inches apart.

LUCULLUS—The stalks are one and one-half inches broad and about 10 to 12 inches long. The large heavy leaves are of fine flavor. The advantage of this sort is the rapidity with which it sends out new leaves.

Swiss Chard—oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 30¢;

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Small shoots like miniature cabbages clustered around a stem.

DWARF IMPROVED—This low growing sort is the favorite. The plants are from 18 to 24 inches tall and produce compact rounded, grayish green sprouts of good size and quality.

Brussels Sprouts—oz., 20¢; ¼ lb., 60¢

CABBAGE

Soil should be a rich heavy loam. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes indoors from February 15th to March 15th. They should be spaced 3 inches apart when transplanted into boxes and should be gradually hardened by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. Transplant in the open as soon as ground can be properly prepared. The days after each variety show the average number required to produce mature heads from the time the young plants are set in the ground. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart and from 18 to 24 inches apart in the row.

ALL HEAD EARLY—A reliable early header, with a deep flat head, solid, and uniform. It is in great demand for kraut. 77 days.

CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—Large solid pointed heads, remarkably early. The heads are uniform; not as conical as the Jersey Wakefield. 71 days.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Extra early, nearly round, very hard and heavy; of compact growth. Every plant under normal conditions will produce a good, solid head. 66 days.

DANISH BALLHEAD—One of the best late varieties. Heads large; flattened globe shaped. Fine keeper. 100 days.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—Heads almost ball shaped. Time for home garden. 71 days.

GOLDEN ACRE—It is very uniform. Matures quicker than any other variety. Medium size, quite round. 62 to 64 days.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The best and largest red cabbage. Used for pickling. 90 days.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Heads large, round, solid, broad and flat on top, often tinted with reddish brown. One of the best keepers. 105 days.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The first early cabbage for home and garden. It is the surest heading of the early cabbages. The heads are of medium size, solid, uniformly pointed. 62 days.

SUREHEAD—Dependable in the worst of seasons.

Danish Ballhead and Golden Acre—oz., 40¢; ¼ lb., \$1.15

Copenhagen Market—oz., 25¢; ¼ lb., 75¢

Other Cabbages—oz., 20¢; ¼ lb., 65¢

PE TSAI OR CHINESE CABBAGE

Pe-Tsai will not thrive in hot weather so planting should not be made until after the first of August. The seed is then sown directly where it is to be raised. Thin to 12 to 16 inches in rows. The inner leaves blanch quite easily. The large midribs are crisp and blanch much like celery.

Chinese Cabbage—oz., 25¢; ¼ lb., 75¢

CARROTS

Sow the seed in rows 16 to 24 inches apart as early in the spring as the soil can be worked, being careful not to cover the fine seeds too deeply. The seed is a slow germinator. Should be well firmed in the ground after planting. Keep free from weeds and cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, thin 2 to 4 inches apart.

CHANTENAY—It is stump rooted, slightly tapering, very smooth skin, orange-red in color. Fine for winter storage. 70 days.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Yields more heavily than any other variety and will grow in all soils. Of good size, stump-rooted and cylindrical. Roots bright deep orange. Crisp and tender. 75 days.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—This variety is the first crop ready for the table in the home garden. The tops are small, dark green. The orange-red roots are short and top-shaped. 70 days.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Long rooted sort for stock. Roots scarlet orange; 10 to 12 inches long. 85 days.

OXHEART—The flesh of this variety is bright orange, broad, blunt, heart shaped. Good keeper. 75 days.

Carrots—oz., 20¢; ¼ lb., 50¢

CAULIFLOWER

Same as cabbage except the plants must be put out in the open ground just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

EARLY SNOWBALL—There is no finer Cauliflower than our first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through them. 52 days.

Cauliflower—pk., 10¢; ½ oz., 75¢; oz., \$1.25

CELERY

Sow seeds in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant four inches apart, when three inches high; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart; and see that plants receive thorough cultivation and abundant moisture. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches one foot in depth. To blanch, draw earth around the plants, being careful not to cover the tops of the center shoots. During the late spring we are always able to supply a variety of Celery Plants.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—The choicest sort of delicious celery; it excels all other yellow varieties. More dwarfed, larger bunches with broad, heavy stalks, which blanch into a rich appetizing, golden yellow.

WHITE PLUME—Foliage green, tinted white; stalks and foliage blanch very readily to snowy-white.

CELERICAC—Or Turnip Rooted Celery. Useful for salads, and for flavoring. After roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches they are fit for use.

Celery—½ oz., 25¢; oz., 45¢; ¼ lb., \$1.25

COLLARDS

This is a type of cabbage grown for winter use. The young leaves at the top of the stalk form a loose head and furnish portion for table use, being very tender and delicate in flavor when boiled. Sow seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting when about 4 inches high spacing 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—Loose leaved head; 2 to 3 feet high. Produces large light green leaves. Light frost improves crop.

Collards—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 45¢

CORN SALAD

Used for "greens" like Spinach or as a salad. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in the early spring and in August. Can be sown in September and wintered like spinach if given a little protection.

LARGE ROUND-LEAVED—The best variety. Matures in four or five weeks.

Corn Salad—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 45¢

CRESS

EXTRA FINE CURLED—(Also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled. Very handsome and of a pleasant pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked in rich well prepared soil; in shallow rows about 16 inches apart, covering about ½ inch; press down. Thin plants to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row.

Cress—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 45¢

SWEET CORN

Plant upon arrival of settled warm weather in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, placing the seeds 2 inches deep and 8 inches apart in the row, or 6 grains in a hill 3 to 4 feet apart each way. When the plants are well established thin to 4 stalks in the hill. Plant early varieties in succession or plant early, medium and late varieties at one time which will continue the season for several weeks.

Early Varieties

EARLY ADAMS—An exceptionally hard and early sort. While it belongs strictly to the field corn class, it is used extensively as a first early table corn. 90 days.

GOLDEN BANTAM—Ears are from 6 to 7 inches long, eight rowed, filled with broad, sweet, golden yellow kernels. Not as early as Golden Sunshine but better quality plants, dwarf; 4 to 5 feet tall. 84 days.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE—Type of Golden Bantam, maturing 4 to 5 days earlier. Plant taller and more vigorous; ears 10 to 12 rowed are larger. Broad yellow sweet grains. Very desirable. 80 days.

Main Crop Varieties

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Is a late main crop variety. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, borne on stalks 6 to 7 feet high. Cob small, white and densely covered with long, slender white grains, without row formation. 110 days.

HOWLING MOB—One of the earliest white; large sweet corn of high quality. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long well filled with large pearly white grains. 85 to 88 days.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—A successful and popular variety with middle west gardeners. It is of strong growth, with large well formed ears and one of the best growers to be had. The ears will retain their freshness and be suitable for cooking for a long time. 100 days.

Sweet Corn—lb., 20¢; 2 lbs., 35¢; 5 lbs., 75¢
Early Adams—lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢;
5 lbs., 60¢

POP CORN

GIANT GOLDEN—(South American)—The large, almost round, yellow kernels pop out about the diameter of a nickel, are yellowish white. Most popular variety.

JAPANESE HULLESS—Quite distinct from any other sort. The white kernels are shaped much like the White Rice, but are only about half the size. Being entirely free from hulls many people prefer this.

Pop Corn—Write for Prices

CUCUMBERS

Plant the seed about ½ inch deep in hills 3 to 5 feet apart each way, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in a hill when all danger of frost has passed. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable.

CHICAGO PICKLE—Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green color, and with prominent spines. 6 to 7 inches long; 2½ inches thick. 60 days.

DAVIS PERFECT—Dark glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 9 to 11 inches long; 2½ inches thick. 68 days.

EARLY CLUSTER—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruits in clusters of 2 or 3. The fruit is a dark green, short and particularly suitable for pickles. 5 to 6 inches long; 2¾ inches thick. 56 days.

EARLY FORTUNE—Fruit is slightly tapering and about 9 inches long. The firm, crisp, thick flesh is very white and has very few seeds. Has a rich, dark green color. The vines are vigorous, very productive and blight resisting. Fine for slicing. 8 to 9 inches long; 2½ inches thick. 66 days.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long, 2¼ to 2¾ inches thick, and are fine for slicing. 72 days.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—Deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. 7 inches long; 2½ inches thick. 60 days.

LONGFELLOW—An excellent long, slender, dark green variety. 12 to 14 inches long; 2½ inches thick. White spined. 72 days.

SMALL GHERKIN—A very prolific, small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. 1½ to 2 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines.

Long Green, Longfellow, Gherkin—oz., 20¢;
¼ lb., 60¢

Other Cucumbers—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 45¢

EGG PLANT

This semi-tropical fruit requires continuous warm weather for best results. Start seed in hot bed. Set plants in open ground when 2 inches tall and weather warm. Space 2½ to 3 feet apart. Shade plants from hot sun. Spray against potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY—Handsome shape and of a rich glossy black. It is earlier than New York Purple; thicker and broader; very lasting quality.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—Plants stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple, fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear 8 to 10 immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts.

Egg Plant—oz., 40¢; ¼ lb., \$1.20

ENDIVE

Cultivation same as for lettuce. The blanching of Endive is brought about by drawing the leaves together into a head and tying them and this should be done a month before it is wanted for table use. Excellent for salads.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Leaves are broad thick, green, more or less twisted and waved with white mid-ribs. It forms large hearts, which, when blanched, form one of the best winter salads.

GREEN CURLED—Leaves finely divided, giving it a mossy appearance.

Endive—oz., 20¢; ¼ lb., 50¢

KALE or BORECOLE

More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June; cultivate same as cabbage.

DWARF CURLED—The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor.

TALL GREEN CURLED—Grows up to 3 feet high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the edges.

Kale—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 45¢

KOHL RABI

Sow the seed in the spring in rows three-fourths of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 6 inches. Cultivate same as for beets.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—(For Forcing)—Very early, small, handsome, white bulb.

PURPLE VIENNA—A little later than the white, bluish purple color; flesh white.

Kohl Rabi—oz., 20¢; ¼ lb., 60¢

LETTUCE

No other vegetable can be more easily grown in the home garden, and none has more health giving elements and vitamins. The seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Do not cover seed over ½ inch. Thin loose leaf type as soon as a few leaves are found to 1 to 2 inches apart. Rich soil, plenty of moisture.

Loose Leaf Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Compact and fine crisp texture.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—Hardy rapid growing, medium light green. Non-heading producing abundance of leaves over a long period of growth.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—Crisp, sweet tender of the loose leaf type. Light green and very curled and crinkled. For early sowing in cold wet seasons this has no superior. The plant is large, compact and of rapid growth.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—The outer leaves are bright and green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin, attractively curled.

GRAND RAPIDS—The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West. It is a loose-branching variety, forming no definite head; is extremely curly, and light green color.

Lettuce, Loose Leaf—oz., 20¢; ¼ lb., 50¢

Heading Varieties

BIG BOSTON—A large tight header. The leaves are broad, smooth and a light dull green except for a narrow border of light brown.

ICEBERG—Tender head, thin leaves. Plant large with crisp, broad, wavy light green leaves, tinged brown in edges. White inside.

IMPROVED HANSON—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months. Light green color outside and white within.

NEW YORK—Heads very large, heavy and compact; dark green, crisp heading; outer leaves notched and slightly curled on edges. Has a vigorous root system, which enables it to stand hot weather.

PARIS WHITE COS—A distinctly upright growth. The heads when well developed should be loosely tied with light string, or preferably old strips of rags. The inner leaves in this way are delicately blanched.

Lettuce, Heading—oz., 20¢; ¼ lb., 50¢

MUSKMELONS

Select a light, rich soil and after danger of frost is over and the ground has become dry and warm, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way and 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. When well started and all danger of insects is past, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the shoots to induce early fruiting.

It is just as essential in raising good melons that the ground be thoroughly and carefully prepared as that good seed be used. Good melons are dependent on rapid and continuous growth, and if the plant roots are not able to grow rapidly and obtain food, the plant is going to be checked, and the chances for a real first-class melon crop are gone.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—Large thick fleshed, orange color, heavily netted, almost round. It matures early and is an excellent home garden variety.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—An extra large, heavily ribbed sort. One of the best for home use, but the fruit will not stand shipping. Green flesh.

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD—Deep orange flesh. Solid, with the smallest seed cell of any type, nearly round and covered with a hard gray netting.

HALE'S BEST—A very early melon. Fruit is oval but somewhat irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon color; skin is very heavily netted.

HEARTS OF GOLD—Runs very uniform in size. Oval to oblong in shape and are a little larger than the Rockyford. Slightly ribbed and very heavily netted. The flesh is rich orange color, fine grain and of excellent flavor. Seed cavity is small.

HONEY DEW—Average is 8 to 10 inches in diameter and 8 to 12 inches in length. The creamy, white skin is very smooth with an occasional net. The flesh is an emerald green. Can be eaten to the extreme rind.

IMPROVED BANANA—1½ to 2½ feet long; rind thin and comparatively tough; flesh of a beautiful reddish salmon color.

IMPROVED PERFECTO—Is pink-meated, sweet, deep fleshed with very small seed cavity, the melon almost round, is covered with deep silvery netting, shallow ribbed.

OSAGE—One of the finest and most popular salmon-fleshed muskmelons. Large, usually nearly three times the size of the Rockyford, with skin moderately netted and of oblong shape.

POLLOCK'S NO. 10-25—Uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is interlaced over the entire surface. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small.

ROCKYFORD—The melons are slightly oval in shape, regular in size, with a fair amount of light grey netting. Slightly ribbed. The green flesh is fine grained and sweet almost to the rind.

Muskmelon—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 45¢

WATERMELONS

Prepare hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of fertilizer or plant food. When the ground is warm, plant 6 to 8 seeds to the hill, covering one inch. When plants form the first pair of leaves, thin to 3 plants to the hill.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Medium sized oblong fruits, mottled and striped, rind thick and strong. The flesh is dark red and of fine flavor.

GOLDEN HONEY—Medium size, oblong, rind hard and of dark green color. The meat is rich, golden-yellow color, crisp and fine flavor.

HALBERT HONEY—Are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep red, sugary flesh extending to within an inch of the outside shell. For home use this is a superb variety.

IRISH GREY—The sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard center or stringiness, the melon is uniformly large, oblong. Color of rind, yellowish grey, ripens earlier than Tom Watson, and will keep in good condition for a long time after picking.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—It is an ideal melon. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly.

NEW WONDER—It is a large, long dark melon faint stripes making it a quick seller on the market. Flesh red, very crisp, solid and early.

STONE MOUNTAIN—This early melon is becoming more popular. It grows very large and is almost round. It is a rich dark green in color, has a medium rind, and the flesh is an attractive deep red, sweet, with few seeds.

TOM WATSON—An excellent variety for shipping. Melons long in shape, 18 to 24 inches, diameter about 10 inches. The dark green rind is tough and fairly thin. Flesh crisp and juicy.

CITRON—Uniform, round, medium size, used exclusively for pickles and preserves. Color, dark green, mottled and striped light green. Seeds red. Flesh white; not good to eat uncooked.

Watermelon—oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 30¢

MUSTARD

The leaves of mustard make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown.

CHINESE—Each plant produces extra-large leaves of good substance and of most appetizing pungency. Grown in rich soil, the leaves attain 16 to 20 inches in length; of light green color, with large white ribs or leaf stalks.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—This is the standard variety. The leaves, which are beautifully curled, often measuring 14 inches, are ready for use about six weeks from sowing.

WHITE MUSTARD—Seed is light yellow. Used principally for seasoning or grinding to make commercial mustard.

Mustard—oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 25¢

OKRA OR GUMBO

Okra is raised for its pods which are used in soups, stews, catsup, and other relishes. They are best when 1 to 3 inches long. Delay planting till ground is warm. Drop 4 to 5 seeds to the foot in rows about 2½ feet apart and cover about an inch deep. Thin to 1½ feet in the row and keep cultivated.

DWARF GREEN—Ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth, very prolific.

PERKIN'S LONG POD—The pods are of deep green color and of fine quality, and very prolific. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated.

WHITE VELVET—The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high.

Okra—oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 25¢

ONIONS

Onion seed should be sown quite early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart, covering seed ¼ to ½ inch, and as soon as the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall they should be thinned out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Several applications of a complete fertilizer scattered on both sides of the row and hoed into the soil will insure quick growth, larger size, and better onions. Pull when tops begin to die down, cure and sell, or store in cool, dry place.

GIANT YELLOW PRIZETAKER—The flesh is pure white, firm and fine-grained, and mild in flavor. It is of immense size, measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—Well flattened, thick and grow to a good size. An excellent keeper.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—Large, flat and thick, the skin is clear white. The flesh is snow white, sweet and tender.

SOUTHPORT LARGE RED GLOBE—Rich, glossy dark red, quite uniform in size, splendid keepers.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Yields abundantly, produces medium to large, finely shaped, clear white bulbs.

SWEET SPANISH—White flesh, and extremely mild flavor. Will measure 4 to 6 inches in diameter and weigh up to 2 pounds.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN—Early-ripening, good sized, silvery-white color, very mild flavor, and extensively grown for pickling.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Nearly globe-shaped bulbs of pale yellow color; crisp, pure white flesh of mild flavor.

Onions, Yellow and Red—oz., 20¢;

¼ lb., 65¢

Whites—oz., 25¢; ¼ lb., 75¢

PARSLEY

Soak seeds a few hours and sow early in spring and continue until early autumn. Sow in rows 1 to 2 feet apart, with a covering of soil not over ½ inch deep, firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up thin to 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. When about 3 inches high cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Extra dark. Leaves are crimped and curled, giving a beautiful decorative appearance.

Parsley—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 35¢

PARSNIPS

Sow seed early in the spring before the ground becomes too thoroughly dry and warm. The seed is slow to germinate. Rows should be 2 to 2½ feet apart. Thin out plants to 5 to 6 inches apart. Rich deep soil needed for best results, with abundant moisture.

HOLLOW CROWN—The skin is smooth and white, and flesh tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches long, but first 8 inches from the top is the best part.

Parsnip—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 40¢

PEAS

The extra early smooth varieties are the very first thing to be planted in the spring. The wrinkled follow a little later, as they are not so hardy. Main crop and late varieties need brush stakes or other support when 4 to 6 inches tall. Judicious selections of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give a full supply of green peas during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. The seeds should be planted in rows at a depth of 1½ to 2 inches. The rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for the dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts.

ALASKA—An extra early smooth, round, dwarf pea. Pods 2½ inches long contain 5 to 8 peas. Vines 2½ to 3 feet tall. 55 to 62 days. lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

AMERICAN WONDER—Plants grow 12 to 14 inches high and produce an abundance of pods 3 inches long, which are filled with medium sized peas. 59 days.

BLISS EVERBEARING—A fine medium early. Vines 2½ feet tall. Pods medium green; borne in pairs; 3 inches long. Peas green, large and sweet. 72 days.

DWARF GREY SUGAR—Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height with purplish blossoms. Sugar peas are not shelled before cooking, but are prepared in the same manner as green beans. 63 days.

GRADUS—Earliest of the wrinkled seeded sorts, maturing only a few days after the extra early type and much sweeter. The vines are heavy and bear well filled pods about 4 inches long filled with 6 to 9 large peas. Vines 3 to 3½ tall. 55 days. lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

LAXTONIAN—A dwarf pea, very similar to the Gradus, which variety it excels in yield and earliness. Vines average 15 inches in length, and the pods 3½ inches. Containing 8 dark green peas.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—Late variety grows 4 or 5 feet high, pods 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved and twisted. If the pods are picked only half developed there is no stringiness, but are sweet, brittle and appetizing. 70 to 75 days.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Just a little later than American Wonder, and considerably large. 62 to 65 days.

PREMIUM GEM—Early smooth pea. Vines 18 inches tall. Medium green. Pods 2¾ inches long. 55 to 60 days.

TELEPHONE—(Pole)—Peas are very large, of dark green color. Excellent quality, pods 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 to 10 very large peas. Vines are tall, about 4½ feet. 73 days.

WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines 5 feet tall. Pods green, 3 to 3½ inches long. ⅝ inch wide. Green peas of rich marrow flavor. Suitable for dry use. 82 days.

Peas—lb., 35¢; 2 lbs., 65¢; 5 lbs., \$1.25
Except Where Noted

PEPPERS

The pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure. The plants should be set 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hotbeds in March. Transplant into small pots and when the ground is warm the peppers will make rapid growth as soon as set out. Gardener needing only a few plants in his garden will probably do well to buy plants rather than attempt to raise his own. We are glad to offer our excellent stock of these plants for this purpose.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—(Sweet)—Crisp, juicy and all sweet. Thickness of flesh often ¾ of an inch, places this pepper at the top. Vigorous plants that bear abundantly. Heavy blocky fruit that becomes as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide.

CHINESE GIANT—(Sweet)—Fruits often 6 inches across and 4½ to 5 inches deep. Flesh is moderately thick and very mild. A rich bright green when young and bright cherry red at maturity.

HARRIS EARLY GIANT—(Sweet)—Is the heavy yielder among the large Peppers, also earlier. The plants are vigorous, 18 inches to 2 feet tall; and the fruits 3½ by 5 inches. Color deep green turning to red, flesh thick and very sweet.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Earliest pepper of the hot type. Both hot and sweet; the ribs are quite pungent while the rest of the fruit is mild. The medium sized square fruits are deep green when immature and scarlet when ripe.

LONG RED CAYENNE—(Hot)—Medium early variety having a slender twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh.

PIMIENTO—(Sweet)—Excellent for stuffing and canning. Medium size, cone-like shape. Glossy green when young, ruby red when ripe.

RED CHILI—(Hot)—Short bushy plant entirely covered with small tapering peppers about 2 inches long. They change to a bright red when ripe. Very hot. Used principally for making pepper sauce.

RUBY KING—(Sweet)—The fruits are large, 4½ to 6 inches long, 3½ to 4 inches diameter, of a deep green color, turning to bright ruby red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. Plants are about 2½ feet high.

**California Wonder, Chinese Giant,
Cayenne and Red Chili—½ oz., 30¢;
oz., 55¢; ¼ lb., \$1.75**
**Other Peppers—½ oz., 20¢; oz., 35¢;
¼ lb., \$1.10**

PUMPKINS

Avoid planting pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with cucumbers, melons and other vines. Usually they are planted in the corn field, dropping three or four seeds every fourth hill, but they do better planted by themselves. Plant about 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Put some complete fertilizer beneath each hill thoroughly mixing it with the soil.

IMPROVED GREEN-STRIPED CUSHAW—A crook-necked, with green and white striped skin. 18 to 20 inches long. The flesh is a rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick and sweet. Weighs 10 to 15 pounds.

JAPANESE PIE—Very meaty and solid, resembles the Cushaw, but it is earlier and larger. Flesh very thick, rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Seed cavity small.

KENTUCKY FIELD—Very large, flat, and averaging two feet through. When ripened the skin is a rich cream color, flesh yellow, and fine quality. It is grown more largely than any other kind for canning, and for stock feed.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—Grows to large size, sometimes exceeding 100 pounds in weight. The skin is reddish-yellow, flesh a rich-orange color.

SMALL SUGAR—Of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter; weighs about 7 pounds; skin is a deep rich orange-yellow, fine-grained, sweet, dry and an excellent keeper; a nice table variety.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Is pear shaped, medium sized and slightly ribbed. Creamy-white, sometimes slightly striped with green. Flesh light colored, fine grained, dry and of superior quality. When cooked resembles the Sweet Potato in flavor.

King of the Mammoth—oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 45¢
Other Pumpkins—oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 30¢

RADISHES

Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the early spring in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every ten days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds.

CRIMSON GIANT—Although twice the size of other forcing sorts, this does not get pithy or hollow; the skin is crimson, flesh is white. Sow thinly to permit root growth. Crisp and mild.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Splendid for hot-bed. Matures quickly, small growth of tops, and are solid and crisp; uniform in shape, and bright scarlet. Crisp and mild.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Round, bright red radish. May be planted any time during the season, save perhaps for a few weeks in mid-summer. Fine quality.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Popular type of the olive shaped. The carmine, white-tipped roots must be used immediately after they have developed to enjoy their best flavor. Crisp and mild.

ICICLE—The earliest of the long white, roots about five inches long. One of the most desirable varieties for summer planting. Very mild.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Best early long red radish for home garden. 6 inches long with upper third of root above ground. Fine flavor.

SAXA—The earliest known and an excellent forcing variety for the garden. Round as a ball, with a very small top, distinctive bright scarlet.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—For very early plantings. Is bright scarlet, except for the tip which is pure white. Flesh excellent; very mild.

SPARKLER—Produces uniform size round radishes. The upper half is bright scarlet, bottom half is pure white. Meat pure white, juicy, and crisp.

WHITE STRASBURG—A good sized long tapering pure white summer radish of mildly, pungent flavor.

Radish—oz., 10¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30¢

Winter Varieties

These grow to large size and keep well for winter and spring use. Sow the seed from the middle of June until the middle of September. Store in a cold place.

CHINA ROSE—4 or 5 inches long, deep rose color, with pure white flesh with an agreeable pungent flavor. Good keeper.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—Cylindrical in shape, about 8 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Crisp and pungent.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—The black, white-fleshed roots are practically round, about 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceptionally good for storing. Firm and pungent.

WHITE CHINESE OR NEW CELESTIAL—One of the largest of the winter radishes, being 12 to 15 inches long and 5 inches in diameter when well grown. Less pungent than other sorts.

Winter Radish—oz., 15¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45¢

RHUBARB

Rhubarb plants grown from seed will not all come true, but the undesirable plants can be discarded. They are quickly and easily grown. Sow seed in rows an inch deep, and thin plants to 6 inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting plants 3 to 4 feet apart. The stalks should not be used the first year.

VICTORIA—A very large, thick red-stalked, late variety of fine quality.

Those who desire to plant rhubarb roots can do so in the spring and have delicious stalks the following spring. Ask us for prices.

Rhubarb—oz., 20¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55¢

SPINACH

Spinach ranks with Lettuce and Chard as the tonics of the garden. For early summer use, sow early in the spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills an inch deep, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between rows. For winter and spring use, sow in October. Requires but little cultivation. Matures in about 40 days.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED—A very early variety, particularly well adapted for fall planting for early spring use. Frequent succession plantings should be made, as it goes quickly to seed. The plant is good sized and hardy, the curly dark green leaves are tender and delicious.

KING OF DENMARK—The long season plant, vigorous and spreading; leaves large, rounded, crumpled and blistered; deep green.

LONG STANDING—Comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are thick and very dark, rich green.

NEW ZEALAND—This is entirely different from any other, as it is available during the hottest months of the year sending out fresh growth after being cut continuously up until frost. Stems and leaves are thick, fleshy, tender and succulent.

Spinach—oz., 10¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25¢

SQUASH

Summer varieties come into use early in the summer, but as they are tender the seed must not be sown until after danger of frost is past. The seed should be planted in hills 4 feet apart. The winter varieties should not be planted until the early part of June. The fruit will not mature until late in the fall, and, having a very firm, hard shell, keeps well, and with a little care squashes can be had all winter and until late in the spring. Plant in hills from 6 to 8 feet apart, using 2 or 3 seeds to the hill.

BANANA—(Winter)—One of the finest winter squash, of a sweet potato quality, free from stringiness, 12 inches long, 6 inches in diameter, tapering at either end.

BOSTON MARROW—(Winter)—A good medium sized, of oval shape, with a thin orange skin. The flesh is very tender and fine grained. Is highly prized for pies and canning.

DELICIOUS—(Winter)—Fruit heart shaped, dark green, faintly mottled. Flesh is bright yellow, thick, firm and fine grained; richly flavored. Weighs 8 to 10 pounds.

EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN—(Summer)—Matures early and will bear throughout the season, if the fruits are kept gathered. The skin is clear white, the flesh thick and of delightful flavor.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH—(Summer)—Like the White Bush, has yellow flesh. Produces far superior squash to the common Summer Crookneck.

HUBBARD—(Winter)—The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are large, heavy and moderately warted, with a very hard shell. The skin is uniformly dark green. The flesh is bright orange yellow, fine grained, dry and richly flavored.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—(Summer)—The bushy plant is very productive of attractive fruits, weighing about 2 pounds. The skin is warted of bright yellow color; the flesh is pale cream, firm and tender.

Squash, Summer—oz., 10¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35¢

Squash, Winter—oz., 15¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45¢

SALSIFY

Sow as early as the ground can be worked, in rows 12 inches apart, and 1 inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches, thin to 6 inches apart. Cultivate about the same as for parsnips, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing. Avoid the use of fresh manure, as it will cause the roots to be irregular and branched. Also called vegetable oysters.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Large and strong with long, smooth, white, tapering roots less likely to branch than those of other sorts.

Salsify—oz., 25¢; ¼ lb., 75¢

TOMATO

Sow seed in a box or hotbed early, and transplant when the seedlings are about an inch tall. As soon as the weather moderates, the plants should be gradually hardened off to the temperature outside. This can be done in a warm sheltered place where they can be protected at night and in case of early frost. As soon as danger of frost is over, set in the open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly.

BONNY BEST—Early, medium sized, bright scarlet. Fine for home use. Similar to John Baer in every respect, but a few days later.

BREAK O'DAY—Wilt resistant. Vines vigorous, and very productive. Early. Medium to large fruit. Scarlet and true globe shape. Very popular; highly recommended.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—Very thrifty, heavily productive. Fruits scarlet-red; large, flattened globe shape. Smooth and firm.

EARLIANA—Extra early, deep scarlet red; medium size; flattened globe shaped. Prolific, has sturdy vine, sparse foliage, producing fruit in compact masses.

JOHN BAER—An extra early scarlet fruited variety. Large fruits nearly round, smooth, firm, attractive color, and of excellent quality. Vines do not grow very large, but are productive.

MATCHLESS—Large, bright red, long keeping fruit.

NEW STONE—It is unsurpassed for preserving or canning. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruits are large and flat, but deep, bright scarlet, and exceptionally smooth and uniform in size.

Tomato—½ oz., 20¢; oz., 35¢; ¼ lb., 95¢

BEEFSTEAK OR CRIMSON CUSHION—This giant, smooth-red tomato is an outstanding favorite. A leading variety for slicing. Always red, always smooth, no waste in preparing for the table.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety called the "Tree Tomato" on account of its ability to stand upright. It can be planted nearer together than any of the vining sorts. Very early, the fruit is medium size, smooth and uniform, of a purplish-pink color.

DWARF STONE—This is the largest Dwarf Tomato. In shape and size the fruit resembles "New Stone," bright red, smooth, free from cracks.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A splendid large yellow tomato. Fruits large; deep, but flattened; bright golden-yellow; firm, smooth, and attractive.

JUNE PINK—This is the earliest of the Pink varieties, prolific. Similar to Earliana.

KANSAS STANDARD—Tree type. It is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong, heavy stalks, stands up well.

The fruit is bright, glossy red, produced in clusters of 4 to 5 tomatoes, uniform in size, smooth, to the stem, has very few seeds.

MARGLOBE—A remarkably pure scarlet globe shaped tomato of extra size. Matures early. Attractive, solid and tasty. Resistant to rust and wilt.

PONDEROSA—Tomatoes grow in beautiful clusters mostly oblong in shape, usually ribbed, color deep purple, has solid flesh of sweet flavor and small seed cells.

Tomato—½ oz., 25¢; oz., 45¢; ¼ lb., \$1.25

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES

Very Desirable for Pickles, Salads and Preserves

RED AND YELLOW CHERRY—Small bright scarlet. Other small yellow.

RED AND YELLOW PLUM—Fruit about 2 inches long, 1 inch through. One is plum-red, the other lemon-yellow.

RED AND YELLOW PEAR—True pear-shaped, one carmine, the other deep yellow.

GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK—The small yellow fruit is enclosed in a husk. It is very sweet.

Tomato—½ oz., 25¢; oz., 45¢; ¼ lb., \$1.25

TURNIPS

For summer use sow early in spring in light, rich or new soil, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, and cover ½ inch deep. Thin early and keep free from weeds. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

Sow for fall from the middle of July to the first of September and in the manner given for spring sowing.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A quick growing, medium sized. The skin and flesh are both pure white, the latter being quite tender and sweet. Flat, with a fine tapering root, the leaf is strap shaped.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—A very early sort of fine flavor. Roots flat, about 4 inches across. Purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, fine grained, mild and tender.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—The earliest turnip. Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and growing very erect and compact. The clean, white roots are smooth, flat, symmetrical. The flesh is white, tender and sweet.

GOLDEN BALL—Medium size, globular table turnip. Flesh yellow, tender and very sweet.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—It is round and flat, white on the bottom and redish purple above ground, a very quick grower. A fine table variety. Best for fall planting.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper. Another sort for fall sowing.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Large, smooth globe shaped, with yellow flesh and skin.

Turnip—oz., 10¢; 3 oz., 25¢

Rutabaga

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. The bulbs are of great size, yellow fleshed and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties.

Rutabaga—oz., 10¢; 3 oz., 25¢

FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM—Mexican. Blue Perfection. 18 in. Annual.

ALYSSUM—Little Gem. White. 6 in. Annual.

ANCHUSA OR CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT—Blue. 18 in. Annual.

AMARANTHUS—Love Lies Bleeding. Blood Red. 30-36 in. Annual.

Joseph's Coat. Variegated. 30-36 in. Annual.

ASTERS—Early Branching. Mixed. 20 in. Annual.
Giant Branching Type. 30 in. Annual.

BABY'S BREATH OR GYPSOPHILA—Elegans, Grandiflora Alba.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS OR CORN FLOWER—Blue, 24 in. Annual.

BALLOON VINE—White. 12-15 ft. Annual.

BALSAM APPLE—Vine. 10 ft. Annual.

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER—Double Mixed. 18 in. Annual.

CALENDULA OR POT MARIGOLD—Mixed. 14 in. Annual.

CALLIOPSIS—Yellow. 20 in. Annual.

CARNATIONS—Margaret. Mixed. 18 in. Hardy Annual.

CASTOR BEAN OR RICINUS—Zanzibarensis. Mixed. 12 ft. Annual.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Mixed. 18 in. Annual.

COCKSCOMB OR CELOSIA—Cristata. Red. 8-10 in. Annual.

Plumosa. Mixed. 2 ft. Annual.

COLUMBINE OR AQUILEGIA—Mixed colors. 2 ft. Perennial.

COREOPSIS—Lanceolata Grandiflora. Yellow. 2 ft. Perennial.

CYPRESS VINE—Mixed. 15 ft. Annual.

COSMOS—Early Mammoth. Mixed. 5-6 ft. Annual.
Early Double Crested. Mixed.

DAISIES—African Daisy. Arctotis Grandis. White with blue eye. 2-3 ft. Annual.

Dimorphotheca, Aurantica—Orange. African Daisy.
Shasta Daisy. White. 2 ft. Perennial.

DELPHINIUM OR PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—Gold Medal Hybrids. Blue. 4 ft. Perennial.

EVERLASTINGS—Mixed. 2 ft. Annual.

Helichrysum (Strawflower). Annual.

FLAX OR LINUM—Perenne. Mixed. 18 in. Perennial.

FORGET-ME-NOT OR MYOSOTIS—Alpestris. Mixed. 8 in. Annual.

FOUR O'CLOCKS OR MIRABILIS—Mixed. 2 ft. Annual.

FOXGLOVE OR DIGITALIS—Gloxiniaflora. Mixed. 4 ft. Perennial.

GAILLARDIA OR BLANKET FLOWER—Grandiflora. Mixed. 2 ft. Perennial.

HOLLYHOCKS—Single Mixed. 5-7 ft. Perennial.

Double Mixed. 5-7 ft. Perennial.

Alleghany Mixed. 5-7 ft. Perennial.

HYACINTH BEAN OR DOLICHOS—Mixed. 15 ft. Annual.

KOCHIA OF MEXICAN FIREBUSH OR SUMMER CYPRESS—Green turning red in fall. 3 ft. Annual.

KUDZU VINE—Dense shade vine. 20-25 ft. Perennial.

LARKSPUR—Tall Double Mixed. 3-5 ft. Annual.

Dwarf Rocket. Mixed. 2-3 ft. Annual.

LUPINS—Finest Mixed.

MARIGOLD—African Double. Mixed. 2 ft. Annual.

French Tall. Mixed. 2-3 ft. Annual.

French Dwarf. Mixed. 20-24 in. Annual.

MOONFLOWER—Mixed. 15 ft. Annual.

MORNING GLORY—Japanese Imperialis. Mixed. 15 ft. Annual.

PANSIES—Fine Mixed. 6-8 in. Hardy Annual.

PETUNIAS—General Dodds. Blood red. Single.

Striped and Blotched. Single.

Single Fine Mixed.

PHLOX—Drummondi—Mixed. 12 in. Annual.

PINKS OR DIANTHUS—Double Mixed. 12 in. Annual.

POPPIES—Single Annual Sorts. 2 ft.

King Edward. Dark red.

Single Fine Mixed.

Shirley. Mixed.

California. Mixed Hybrida.

Double Annual Sorts.

Fine Mixed. 2 ft.

PORTULACA—(Rose Moss)—Single Mixed. 6 in. Annual.

Double Mixed. 6 in. Annual.

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tongue)—Mixed.

SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE—Splendens. Red. 2½ ft. Annual.

SCABIOSA OR MOURNING BRIDE—Mixed.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS—Scarlet vine. 10 ft. Annual.

SNAPDRAGON OR ANTIRRHINUM—Tall Mixed. 2 ft. Hardy Annual.

Dwarf Mixed. 15 in. Hardy Annual.

STOCKS OR GILLIFLOWER—Ten Weeks Fine Mixed. 15 in. Annual.

SWEET WILLIAM—Single Mixed. Red shades. 2 ft. Perennial.

Double Mixed. Red shades. 2 ft. Perennial.

VERBENA—Hybrida. Mixed. 12 in. Annual.

Defiance. Scarlet. 12 in. Annual.

VINCA OR PERIWINKLE—Mixed. 15 in. Hardy Annual.

ZINNIAS—Double Giant. Mixed. 2-3 ft.

California Giants. Mixed. 2-3 ft. Annual.

Dahlia Flowered. Mixed. 2-3 ft. Annual.

Lilliput or Pompom. Mixed. 16 in.

**All Above Flower Seed 10¢ a Package
3 Packages 25¢**

SWEET PEAS

ROSS SUPERB MIXED SPENCERS—This is a careful blend of all the finest types of Spencers and includes a wonderful color range. Ounce, 15c; 2 ounces, 25c; ¼ lb., 45c.

ROSS SPLENDID MIXTURE, of Grandiflora Sweet Peas, comprises many of the best varieties. Ounce, 10c; 3 ounces, 25c.

NASTURTIUMS—Ross Splendid, mixture of Dwarf varieties. Ounce, 15c; 2 ounces, 25c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Ross Superb, mixture of tall varieties.

Flower Seeds treated with Dubay Semesan before planting produce healthier, stronger plants and more blossoms.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS AND LAWNS

FOLKS living in houses with grounds, and parkings, want a green lawn. Every piece of ground presents individual needs, requiring special treatment, to bring about a velvety-green lawn that will be a joy to the household, and a pleasure to the passer-by. In general, it is very necessary to grade the ground to a level that will prevent low spots in the lawn.

It is just as necessary for plant food to be evenly present in the soil, so the seeds will all have equal opportunity to germinate and grow to maturity at about the same time. The natural plant food of the soil may be added to by applying manure or bone meal to supply humus (this should be spaded or raked into the ground) then when SACCO is sown very thinly, at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds to 100 square feet of surface (10x10 feet) three days before seeding a new lawn, the available fertility, and the added plant food will at once go to the aid of the seeds and under average weather conditions will hasten growth. Watering lawns instead of sprinkling lawns should be considered if you expect to hold your lawn in satisfactory condition. Watering means the same thing as irrigation (saturation of the ground) while sprinkling may mean anything, depending on the person in charge of the hose, from saturation down to a mere drop here and there in the effort to cover the entire lawn within a few minutes time, therefore, it is rather easy to see why sprinkling a lawn is one of the effortless ways of destroying a good stand of grass. Refrain from sprinkling and adopt watering to preserve your stand of grass. Then carefully observe the lawn mower to find how high from the ground it will cut the grass, 1½ to 1¾ inches is the best height for this part of the country, the blades should always be sharp enough to make a clean cut (never cut the grass with dull blades, they pull the roots loose and plants soon die) so the plants will immediately start new growth, usually the ground needs thorough watering at this time. For shaded lawns we prefer Kentucky Blue Grass, where there is no shade Bermuda Grass will grow best, Creeping Bent Grass is particularly useful for golf greens, and some people are using it successfully as a lawn grass. Our Mid-West Lawn Grass Mixture is made up of different grasses, properly proportioned to meet the need of any home owner who has had difficulty in securing a good lawn.

Ross Grass Seeds were used in seeding the large majority of the good lawns in Wichita, and in many of those in the surrounding cities and towns. The demand has increased each year, and we are trying to serve this territory in such a manner as to deserve your orders in the future.

All Grass Seeds We Offer Have Been Cleaned, Recleaned and Tested

Orders for Grass Seeds totaling \$2.00 to \$5.00 will be delivered prepaid within 300 miles of Wichita. Orders for less than \$2.00, add 5c per pound for postage.

MID-WEST LAWN GRASS MIXTURE—In partial shade and on light and sandy soils we especially recommend this mixture as containing the necessary grasses to meet these conditions. Use one pound to each 300 square feet. Price: lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Acorn Brand; cleaned and re-cleaned. Use one pound to each 200 square feet. Price: lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Fancy. Use one pound to 200 square feet. Price: lb., 25c; 3 lbs., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—Somewhat coarser plant than Kentucky Blue Grass, should be sown one pound to 200

SACCO PLANT FOOD

"Makes Things Grow"



You will have better success with the things you grow if you give them proper nourishment. SACCO is rich in Nitrogen, Phosphates and Potash—contains tobacco stems, humus, manganese—everything needed to help you produce a better lawn and garden. SACCO is clean, odorless and easy to use. Complete directions and a handy sifter cap for applying in each bag.

SPREADS FARTHER—LASTS LONGER—SAFE TO USE

1-lb. Can	.....	\$ .15
5-lb. Bag	.....	.40
10-lb. Bag	.....	.70
25-lb. Bag	.....	1.40
50-lb. Bag	.....	2.35
100-lb. Bag	.....	3.95

square feet to secure good lawn. Is hardy, a native grass of Kansas, will stand drouth. Price: lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

RED TOP—(Herd's Grass)—This is one of the valuable grasses for lawns, either in mixtures of grass seeds, or alone on soils where Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow well. Similar in growth to Kentucky Blue, but with smaller leaf. It luxuriates in moist, rich ground, but will thrive in almost any soil. Sow one pound to 300 square feet of land. Price: lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

BERMUDA GRASS is a southern grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively used in this section of the country for lawns. Bermuda Grass is a small creeping hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all of our soils, though like other grasses it gives best results on the richer soils. The upright stems vary in height from a few inches to two feet according to richness of soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. It grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other grasses are parched and dead. One of the chief reasons why this grass has not been more extensively used is the fact that it has been the habit to propagate it from the roots, as it does not mature seed in this section. However, it is as easy to get a good stand by sowing seed. Bermuda Grass seed should be sown in the spring, 60 to 90 days are required for the seed to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and is sown at the rate of 1 lb. to each 300 square feet of ground for lawn. Do not cover more than one-half inch. Price: lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

SEASIDE OR COOS COUNTY BENT GRASS—This Bent Grass is one of the most vigorous creepers. Spreads under ground by root stocks. Making a deep reinforced sod. Seems hardy and suited to sour soil conditions, and grows on a wide range of soils. Needs considerable care, cutting, water and fertilizer. It is slow in its creeping characteristics, but after it has done so makes a very excellent quality and color. Price: lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.50; 10 lbs., \$12.50; 25 lbs., \$30.00; 100 lbs., \$115.00.

RYE GRASS—Similar in growth to English Blue Grass, is quite useful in grass seed mixtures, and in some localities has given good results alone. We especially recommend Italian Rye Grass seed for sowing in the fall months to insure plenty of green grass throughout the winter months. Sow one pound on each 200 square feet of ground. Price: lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

WHITE CLOVER—(Also Called Dutch Clover)—Desirable for lawns, makes rapid growth, we recommend sowing with other grasses at the rate of one-third Clover and two-thirds Blue Grass, because Clover germinates quickly thus protecting the tender plants of other grasses. When sown alone sow 1 lb. to 400 square feet. Price: lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.50; 25 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

All Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

THE ROSS SEED COMPANY, Wichita, Kansas